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AMERICANTS TO MORROW EVENING

APADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-SERRANIDE. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-FAIRT II HAR

ON MIT THEATRE, BOWER, WHECK OF THE RAVEN-STREET'S, DESTRAY-YOUNG AMERICA-CATARINA BUTTON'S, Chambers street-David Correspient-NATIONAL THEATIE, Chathen street-Macnetts-

WALLACE'S INEARTY, Broadsay-Steen And Asser MITTHEWOLFFAN WHEATRE, Brendway-Mystic Bell

AVERTURE RESIDENCE - Afternoop-Wito Sprans Pines WALE TARTESTES - Beckenics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUARLEY S OPERA BUILSE, 339 Breadway-Buck-VOLE E ETA TREES-Ministral Hall, 144 Breadway

A ARTER OFF DEN-Equipment Performance.

New York, Sunday, October 29, 1854. The News. NEW-FROM SUROPE.

The strametin Pacino left Liverpool on the 19th mat. for T'ts po to Her arrival te, therefore, momeatedly expected. By her we shall receive excither years from the Crimes-perhaps the fall of Sebest pel will be ansounced.

PRIGHTYUL NAILHOAD ACCIDENT. A brief telegraphia despatch from Brentford, Cabases, excelved on Friday night, stated that a serious accident had occurred on the Great Western railmay. As such chemistances are of almost daily occurrence the report attracted little attention. B yesterday we received forther particulars, by which it appears that a caractrophe unparalleled in the history of tail code t. Canada happened on Friday morning, twenty ave mile west of Chatham, on the roat mentioned above. The train had been thrown out of time by an accident to the michinery, and weep og esting at a rapid rate when n came to contain with a gravel train, a dense for prevailing at the time. The shock was fearful. The becometive and tender of the passenger train were heta thy thrown off the track, and two of the cars here smarked into fragments. A baggage our was thrown into the are, and came down on the top of one o the passenger cars, crushing and mangline the uniormsate it mates borribly. Every soul in the o her car was either killed outright, or mortally wou ded. It is believed that forty eight person have been silled, and that forty one are badly wounced. Our a counts of the melacholy affair a e very measure, but we shall no doubt receive fail

details to day.

A VILLA OUR DESIGN.

Yesterday of ernoun the neighburhood of the Park was thrown loto goat consternation by the exploates of a sort of informal machine, which some evil-risposed person had disposited in Barle's Hote The contrivator, a description of which we give, together with an account of the whole affair, in another column contained, as is supposed, about twelve pounds of gunpowder, and he explosion lower floor of the building in every direction; tearing and smarting glass and fixtures in a terrible manner, and creating the utmost consterration. Fortunately, at that time but few per sons I appened to be in the room where the explosion took place, or in the rooms immediately contiguous to it; but those who were there received more or less injury, and one was so seriously hurt as to render it expedient to take him to the hospital, when he now lies in extruciating agonie. It seems little short of a miracle that the building was not compictely demolished. The inmates of the hotel were of course in the greates: alarm, and several of the adies endeavored to precipitate themselves from the upper windows to the pavement. The police were quickly on the ground, and restored order

MURDE & ON SHIPBOARD. In another column will be found an account of a supposed brutal murder of a sailor named Sweeney, who was benten to death and thrown overboard by some of his messmates on board the ship Excelsion, while she was lying in the stream off the Battery, preparatory to her sailing for Liverpool. One of the supposed murderers has been arrested, and is looked up in the Tombs, a vaiting the conclusion of the in-MORTALITY OF THE CITY.

According to the efficial report of the City Inspector there were 478 deaths in this city during be past week, 263 of these being children under ten years of age. There were 24 deaths of cholers, an increase of two on the previous week; 20 o dysentery; 26 of diarrhous; 5 of inflammation o the bowels: 45 of consumption; 19 of congestion o the brain: 14 of dropsy in the head: 25 of inflammation of the lungs: 10 of typhus fever; 12 of in flammation of the brain; 16 of cholers infantum; 2 of cholers morbus; 33 of convulsions; 9 of croup; 8 of hooging cough; and 32 of marasmus. 32 cases of stillborn and 9 premuture births are reported There were three deaths from casualties, two from drewning, one from stabbing, four from fractures, and one from poisor. The inmates of the public dusticutions are tolerably exempt from disease, but for y-nine deathe having occurred in them during the week. The naticity table gives 330 belonging to the United States, 77 to Ireland, 46 to Germany, Il to England, and the balance divided among diffe est European count les-

ova generals contesposates.
We sublish to day the complement of our exten e'se and varied correspond not from the European cipitale, whi is the pressure of advertisem-ate and of lengthy efficial documents compelled us to bold over forcer Sanday's publication. Although not at ways obecaring in the views of our correspondence we give them "i" on' car'd ment to our readers, in order that they ever craw their own constantions f on the different medes of presenting the same facts which suggest themselves to the minds of the writers, according to the lations e of the various e terrar in which they move. In this way a more accurate judgment may be formed of the state of rubble opinion abroad than if we were to attempt to control the political sentiments of our excession

dents. THE WEST COAST OF WEXICO.

We publish elsewhere some interesting intelle pence from Acaonica. It see as that General Alvarez, in a series of skirmishes, bus again defeated the government troops, but, owing to the appearance of cholers, after taking Yutla and Jestroying its famil fications, be fell back on Providentis. Our o reas pendent also sends us the official correspondance relative to the awest of Capt. H. Stocker, beaver of cespatches, from which it will be seen that Mr. Derman, United States Consul at Acapalco, deserves great credit for his decision in the premises. This correspondence gives the whole history of the affice, and will be read with interest.

A VICTIM OF ROWDYISM. Jarob S. Mitchell, who was shot in West Broadway on Tuesday morning by some rowdies that had er ered his house, No. 51 anthony street, for the

purpose of prenting a disturbance, die i at his real

dence yesterday, whither he was removed from the New York Hospital by his wife. Cor ser O'Donnell, on being notified of the death of Mitchell, proceeded to the house where the b' de of decresed was lying, and held an inquest 'apon his remains.
The testimony went to show t' an the man who fired the pistol at deceased was I amed Paidy Brattles, who has not yel, however, been arrested. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the fame elicited on the inqu si' on. Brattles is concenle i in the neighborhood, a ud will, it is heped, be seen arrested, as the off cers of the law are close upon his track. For war a of room we are obliged to leave out our full 7.eport of the inquest until our next

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERIC We publish in another part of to day's paper some additional items of South American news. The intelligence by this mail, however, does not present any feature worthy of especial commen'. We give in addition some interesting extracts from the journal of Mr. J. A. Talbott, who has recently completed an exploration of the rivers Marmanen a d Amazon, and their tributaries. Much information will b found in them regarding the interior of Peru and the gold mines of the Amazon, not hitherto published.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. The extensive car house belonging to the New York and Harlem Railroad, situated at the corner of Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, was destroyed by fire last night; several new cars ware consumed, and the loss is estimated to be up wards of \$30,000.

Our telegraphic despatch from Cieve and, Ohio, gives the particulars of a destructive are which oc curred there early yesterday morning, to volving the loss of the New England Hotel and the stare squite on the hill where it stood. The loss of property is estimated at over a mill on of dollars.

Our State Canvass and National Politics-Th Administration Counted Out.

With all the complexities and perplexities. the barrassments and embarrassments, the inconsistent divisions and incongruous combinations-with all the rautauk-rous cross-firing between "woolly heads" and silver grays, be tween the bards of Stuyvesant Institute and the softs of Tammany Hall-with all the agitations, the fusions and confusion which have resulted from the Nebraska bill-with all the inexplicable wranglings which have followed the division of the spoils, and with all the plottings and counterplottings of parties, factions and political hacksters to supplant each other -with all the excitements which have been aroused upon the slavery question, the liquor question and the Know Nothings-and notwithstanding the fact that there are several momen tous schemes on flot for the Presidency, the administration at Washington does not enter into the merits of this most extraordinary State

This is, indeed, a remarkable thing. The war rages hot and heavy from Coney Island to Buffalo on the liquor question-whigs, democrats and outsiders, natives and foreigners, are rallied on both sides upon this issue as paramount to all others before the people And there is something of the same conglomeration of the old parties and factions for the Nebraska bill, or against the Nebraska bill, as the great question of the day. And then we have a new, eysterious and powerful though ephemeral organization, whose platform consists of eternal hostility to the election or appointment of foreign born citizens to office, and to the head and the hierarchy and the religion of the Roman Catholic church. And yet, though the administration at Washington has carried the war into Pennsylvania against the Know Nothings, and is supposed to be unanimously dead set against the Maine Liquor law, and occuries both sides of the Nebraska bill, and continues the spoils in the hands of John Cochrane & Co., it is a fact, and the most remarkable fact of all in this important State canvass. that neither the President nor his Cabinet, nor their measures of domestic and foreign policy, nor their merits or demerits, have anything mere to do with the real business of this election than the administration of John Tyler. In a word, all parties consider the present executive establishment at Washington as practically defunct. It has been tried, condemned and sentenced already, and it is ignored by all parties, dropped by common consent, and counted out.

Way is this? Has not the administration over two years of its official term still remaining? Her it not a trained band of officeholders and organs from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and a ready majority, for one more ession, at least, in both houses of Congress, to back it? Why, then, should Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet be over-hadowed by the liquer question in the great State of New York and by the Know Nothinge? Simply because the administration is of no further use to anybody except the spoilsmen holding the spoils. All the State elections of the last twelve months have rendered the same verdict; and since the more recent judgments of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, all parties here hold it to be a "fixed fact" that Pierce and his Cabinet and Kitchen Cabinet are done for-that they have only now to close up their books and fall back into the retirement of Martin Van Buren. And hence, by common consent, they are counted out.

If, therefore, by an extraordinary conjunc tion of anti-Maine law forces upon Governor Seymour, that gentleman should be re-elected, it will be no more a victory for General Pierce one a triumpu for Captain Tyler. It will be a result achieved utterly regardless of the administration. If Daolel Ullman, by wonderful concentration of Know Nothings of all parties in his support, should successfully oun the gauntlet, it will be nothing more than a Know Nothing triamph resulting from the disorganizing policy of the administration. If lironson should be elected, it will not be upon ac merits of his quarrel with Guthrie, for Guthrie and his master are among the dead rouss of the day. The election of Clark and the triumph of the Seward disunion coalition if achieved, will be due to the administration: for to what other cause than this can our present abalition coalition be attributed. But, se repeat, that while the existing demoralization among our political parties is the work of Pierce and his Cabinet, they have nothing more to do with the practical business of the election, and the schemes of the various parties in the field, than the Cabinet of John Tyler.

We never have had before an administration suck down to this measure of general contempt; for it gets no thanks from any party, no even from the Seward coalition, which is under so many obligations of gratitude. So be

ECROPEAN VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAric Congress in Belgium.—Some people will be surprised to learn that the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, which is the organ of the old tory protectionist aristocracy of Eng. land, contains a plea in favor of the sale of Cuba to the United States. Simultaneously with this singular symptom of altered views we had in one of the organs of the present gever ment of Great Britale a less emphatic

but thill a very significant allusion to the same subject. The writer does not say, in so many ords that be thinks our acquisition of Caba would be sathfactory to England; but as much may be inferred from the tone in which the subject is mentioned. We heard, some time ago, that the views of the Emperor Napoleon had undergene a material change since the proposal of the tripartite alliance; and, altogether, matters really look as though the maritime Powers of Europe were going to withdraw from the unauthorized and very foolish position they then assumed.

This is the point towards which the governments of Europe have been long tending: wa are glad to see that the first step is being made at last. Our relations with Europe lie in the smallest kind of nutshell. With their dynastic squabbles and internal convulsions we have no more to do than they with our domestic politics. They have their continent with which we seek not to meddle; we have ours in which we will not brook a rival On some parts of this last continent they have settlements and territories; as expansion is our obvious tendency, we are ready to avait ourselves or every opportunity that offers for their acquisition. Tols is our aim not from any foolish desire for aggrandizement, as European publicists suppose; for we levy no tribute, exact no taxes from the terri'ery we annex; but Lecan e we see that peace s the test safeguard of prosperity, and unrivaties strength the best security for peace. We have maney to spare ; they are consumtly in finat cial difficulties. Hence we infer that it will be to their interest and to ours to enchange some of the money against their colonies. When such an interchange was first proposed in reerence to Cuba, Spain was indignant, England nd France bristled up: They view the matter differently new; and it is by no means impossible that the negotiation on the subject may be renewed ere long, the initiative in the matter being taken by them.

Hence it is, no doubt, that so much interest

is displayed by England and France with regard to the proposed congress of American diplomatists. Cuba will unquestionably be a subject of frequent discussion by that body. We lear, bowever, that if any very sanguine anticipations are entertained with regard to the results of its labors, they cannot but end in disappointment. With the exception of Mr Buchanan, and perhaps one other, our diplomatic agents in Europe are utterly unfit to conduct any important negotiation. Part fools. and part hair-braised demagogues, they are sure, if they undertake anything of the kind, to affird the diplomatists of Europe a fine opportunity for displaying their superior skill, and to bring discredit upon their country. Fancy Mr. Soulé attempting to negotiate with the governments whose enemy he has proclaimed himself, or with the statesmen be has studied to insult. Fancy Mr. Belmont who before his appointment never calculated anything but per centages and commissions, sitting down to decide what the national honor of the United States requires. Conceive Mr. Spence presiding over a diplomatic council; Mr. O'Sullivan corresponding with a government which be has in time of peace ried to subvert; or any of the other nonenti ies among the Pierce nominees engaging in a diplomatic centest with the first talents of E1rote. There is shame and sorrow-nothing else, depend upon it-in store for us, in the wemb of this diplomatic congress of ours. Some fresh San Juan perhaps; or possibly some new edition of the democratic rhodomontades which one or two of our citizens have been readering themselves ridiculous by writing and

publishing in Europe. What will be the end of all this? What should we say if the French minister M. de Sartiges were to behave here as M. Soulé has rators against our government? What if Mr. Barclay here in New York were to request us to grant him the favor of allowing him to abuse republicanism once or twice a month in our columns over his own signature? Would not every man cry shame? Yet not louder than we should now, at the aspect of what our representatives are doing abroad.

BANKS IN CONNECTION WITH SAVINGS BANKS-LOOK SHARP.—It has been wisely provided by law that those useful institutions (when properly conducted), called Savings Banks, shall make no investments of their denosits excent in federal and State stocks, bonds and mortgages; and that they shall be in no way conected with the business of loaning, discounting and shaving money. These provisions of law are supposed to be observed by all our savings banks; and yet a general suspicion prevails that many of them are but the decoy ducks of certain banks of discount. There is, at all events, a striking coincidence in the names of the following banks and savings banks, to wit:-

The St. Nichons Bank—the St. Nicholas : avings Bank.
The Empire City Bank—the Empire City Savings Bank. The Broadway Bank-the Broadway Savings Bank. The Eighth Avenue Bark-the Eighth Avenue Savings

The Knickerbocker Bank-the Knickerbocker Savings

The Irving Bank-the Irving Savines Bank, &c., &c. And as if to confirm the public suspicion that thers of these double headed banks rest upon a ingle body of operators, the late failure of the Eighth Avenue Bank and the Knickerbocker Bank carried the Eighth Avenue Savings Bank and the Knickerbocker Savings Bank down with them.

The natural deductions from these facts are that a bank and a savings bank, established in the same locality, with the same name, and at the same time, are very likely a copartnership for swindling the public, the savings bank being the Peter Funk, and the bank the Jeremy Diddler of the association. The bank, perhaps, without sufficient active capital of its own, depends for its supplies upon the savings bank-the deposits of hard working men, women and children, laborers, bookfolders, servant girls, apprentices, and so forth, a few dollars now and then, but mostly a few shillings, or sixpences, or pennies at a time, being put into the savings bank for safe keepng, and supposed there to be safe under the sacred guardianship of the laws. But in the aggregate these deposits of shillings, sixpences and pennies, may amount to fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, too large a sam for Peter Funk to suffer to remain idle. And so the funds are transferred from the Swindle-'em Savings Bank to the Swindle-'em Bank, and when the latter has issued as many of its bills as possible, it conveniently explodes, the bank and the savings bank collapsing together, the poor depositors being left to pocket their losses, and the beautiful fraud to which they have been sub-

icoted, with what philosophy they can. We do not mean to say that all the above named but he wer, started upon such principles,

but we do say that these are the patural inferencer suggested from the otherwise extraordinsry coincidence of a bank and a savings bank of the same name, and in the same locality, exploding together. Such conclusions, of course, involve & breach of faith, the obtaining of money upon false pretences, wholesale swindling under cover of chartered rights, and the gromest frauds upon the poor especially, and the public generally, under the flimsy disguise of legitimate protective financial operations. And yet to such conclusions we are naturally driven when the chain of facts will in tify no

The Chambers street, the Bowery, the Greenwich, the Seamen's Savings Banks, and doubtless some others, are, we believe, free from any speculative connection with any reguhar or irregular banks, and may be trusted by depositore. But we should hesitate upon a deposit, for example, in the Peter Funk Savings Bank with the Peter Funk Bank in the same neighborhood. Miss Esmerelda Fitzherbert the bookfolder, and Bridget the chambermaid, and Mary the cook, and Pat the porter, and Hans Von Heidelspruck the day laborer, will do well to remember these things.

THE HERALD IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,-It is with profound regret and dismay that we perceive that this journal has fallen under the displeasure of the august House of Nobles of the Sandwich Islands. On the 4th of August last, a member of that exalted body, rejoicing in the name of Kahalekulu, moved

WheteWhereas it has been published in a newspaper called the New Yerk Harath, of the 4th of June last, that despatches had been received by the government at Washington from Mr. Gregg, the commissioner at Honolulu, staining that the King of the Sandwich Islands had applied to him for immediate annexation to the United States, upon the ground of trouble with England and France, therefore.

Resolved, That the Speaker inquire of the Minister of Foreign Relations whether said report is true, and if true, what was the trouble with England and France which reduced his Majesty to so extreme a measure, and why the Minister did not report thereon in his last an-

Upon this another gentleman with the less formidable though still unusual name of Maikai, proposed to refer the matter to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and the turnult among the Sandwich Islanders subsided. We have carefully perused the debates from this period up to the time the mail left, but we do not find the fate of the motion, or the report of the committee mentioned. We see that a select committee, instructed to draw up an address to the people on their rights, begged to be excused, which shows that the 4th of July sort of feeling is not developed there yet: also that a dispute about the appropriation bill took place with the Nobles; also that an attempt was made to compel the King to prorogue the House, but was defeated by an adverse vote from the following gentlemen, viz:-

Mesers. Kanuwai, Kahalekulu, Kalama, Kamaibele-ate, Kamakau, Kaumaca, Lokomaikai, Maikai, Moku, ahakuclua, Naone, Pii, Papaula—14.

But of the fate of the " newspaper called the NEW YORK HERALD" we find no hint. We trust that the House will look into the matter thoroughly, and when they find that we have done nothing but tell the truth, will turn their wrath from our head to that of their own government.

MR. BELMONT REFORMED .- We are informed that our Charge to the Hague has not been so deep in financial operations since he went to Europe as he used to be here, or as was generally believed he had been in Holland. He says himself that beyond depositing enough money at his banker's to pay his expenses. which money was drawn as well from his salary as from his private fortune "-he has had nothing to do with banks, finance, or stock jobbing. We are delighted to hear it. A Charge d'Affaires whose head is full of operations of finance cannot attend to the basiness of his country; and if Mr. Belmont has made up his mind to let stocks and loans alone, it will be all the better for the United States. He will then have time to attend to of Captain Gibson, who is sadly in want of some of that money which the Dutch authorities ought to have given him long ago. He will also be enabled to devote due care and attention to the other concerns of his embassy; which popular rumour asserts were not benefitted by the absence of our Charge in Paris. Mr. Belmont must remember that the prompt settlement of Captain Gibson's case, and a closer attendance at his post, would have rendered eny personal denial of the charges brought against him perfectly unnecessary; and would have been the best answer to his assail-

CURIOSITIES OF POLITICS.—The lion lying down with the lamb is nothing to what we see now-a-days from the politicians. A short while ago, the hard shells were furious with the adninistration for having anything to do with free soilers. They said-these pure and undefiled national democrats—that a free soiler was a man to be shunned, proscribed, hooted out of political society; and that Franklin Pierce, by permitting the appointment of a few such men to office, had forfeited all claim to popular respect and confidence. On this ground-which was on the whole a very safe and solid sort of ground to go upon—the national democrats made a fair show during the first year of Pierce's administration. Matters bave now hanged. Bronson, it is true, is still in action, his flag nailed to the mast; but when we come negrer home and look at our municipal elecions, what do we find? Augustas Schell, the hard par excellence, declining a nomination for Mayor from Stuyvesant Institute, and withdrawing to make room for the ardent free soiler and Saratoga seceder-Wilson G. Hunt. Read his letter. We may next expect that Mr. Bronson will decline to run and endorse over his party to Myron H. Clark ; or that Mr. Seymour may agree to make way in his party for some notorious wholesale temperance man. Principles are nowhere; no one cares a rush

for such old fashioned rococo lumber. Notices of New Publications. JEFFERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS .- Riker, Thorne & Co. have just published the sixth and seventh olumes of this admirable edition of Jefferson's works. The sixth volume contains his correspondence from 1811 to 1816, and comprises letters to John Adams, John Jacob Astor, General Dearborn, Albert Gallatin, General Kusciusko, Madame de Stael, and Baron Humboldt. An extract from one of his letters to the latter shows what a clear and comprehensive view his mind took of the future of December 6, 1813, he writes:-

The livraison of your astronomical observations, and the sixth and seventh on the subject of New Spain, with the corresponding atlases, are duly received, as had been the preceding copies. For these treasures of a learning so interesting to us, accept my sincre thanks. I think it most fortunate that your travels in these countries were so timed as to make them known to the world in the moment they were about to become actors en its singe. That they will throw off their European dopendence I have no doubt, but in what kind of government their revolution will end I am not so certain. co its singe. That they will throw off their European topendence I have no doubt, but in what kind of government their revolution will end I am not so certain.

Matter, I believe, furnishes no example of a priest-ridden people maintaining a free civil government. This marks the lowest grade of ignorance, of which their civil as well as religious leaders will always a will as well as religious leaders will always a will always a will always a will always a well as religious leaders will always a will always a will always a will be well as religious leaders will always a will always a

ticinity of New Spain to the United States, their consequent intercourse, may furnish an their consequent intercourse, may furnish schools for the higher and example for the lower classes of their citizens. And Maxico, when we learn from you that mon of science are not wanting, may revolutionize itself under better anspices than the Southern provinces. These last, I fear, must end in military despotisms. The different castes of their inhabitants, their mutual hards and inclusives, their profound innorance and bigotdifferent castes of their inhabitants, their mutual hatreds and jealousies, their profound ignorance and bigotry, will be played off by cunning leaders, and each be made the instrument of enslaving the others. But of all this rou can best juage, for, in truth, we have little knowledge of them to be depended on but through you. But in whatever governments they end, they will be American governments, no longer to be involved in the never-ceasing broils of Europe. The European nations constitute a separate division of the globe: their localties make them part of of a distinct system; they have a set of interests of their own, in which it is our business never to engage ourselves. America has a hemisphore to herself. It must have its separate system of interests, which must not be subordinate to those of Europe.

The sevents young embraces his correspondance.

The seventh volume embraces his correspondence from 1816 to 1826, and contains also the first portion of his official papers, consisting of his reports and opinious while Secretary of State. They will be read ith interest, as illustrating the wide scope and versatility of his mental powers.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY .- The November number of this enterprising periodical contains some articles of sterling interest. That entitled "the First Discoverers of America," although founded on facts familiar to most bistorical students, will be instrumental in dispelling some popular errors. frams an interesting chapter for those who take an interest in philological researches. The article on 'American Wines" comes most opportunely at a time when the fanati ism of the temperance spostles has succeeded in leading man's m'n's astray from the real is-ues involved to the abstinen is movemen. The serv of ac opera songer brings before us the conhunities and a contrictries of several of the mu sical oil-biles who have figured within the list shalf century. The gra his pictures of Spruish life. entitled "Cosas de España." are continued to tipresent number, as is also Melville's interesting s'or; f "Israel Potter." The article on " Luieri an Dea potiems" beles up t e mirror to conventional blam a es in our own social framework, which we would

do well to examine before we expend too much critical bile upon the defective institutions of other e untries. "The Causes and Consequences of the Russian War" is an article conceived in a thoroughly impartial spirit, and confirms the views that we have always taken of the influer ce which the great Solavio race is destined to exercise over the Ea hemisphere. We have no space for lengthened extracts, but the conclusions of the writer may be summed up in the following paragraph:-

nummed up in the following psragraph:—

It is clear to our minds that Russia, is destined to be, perhaps for centuries, one of the great Powers of the world. Indeed, it is evident, we think, that her power will increase until she will be by far the strongest country, not only in Europe, but in the Old World. She is naw very powerful—in fact, unconquerable. The Tartars, the Turks, the Poles, the Swedes, and the French, (with the "greatest captain of twelve centuries" at their head,) all failed to conquer her. And yet Russia, save in the last instance, was nothing in comparison with what she is now.

Broadway Theatre-Closing Night of the

Great as has been the success which has attended every effort of the new English opera troupe at this theatre since the commoncement of their brief engagement, their culminating triumph was fitly reserved for the closing night of their performances. Auber's beautiful opera of the "Crown Diamonds" would in itself at any time have drawn a crowded audience; but the attraction was enhanced by the fact of its being produced for the benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne—a vocalist who we can say, without being accused of exaggeration, has attained more popularity here in a short period than any singer who has ever preceded her on the English lyrical stage. It is long since a scene of such gennine and well merited enthusiasm has been witnessed at any of our theatres. At an early hour all the avenues to the house were crowded, and as soon as the doors were open-ed, every scat in it was instantly filled. As soon as the fair beneficiaire made her appearance on the stage, she was greeted with a cordial burst of applicane that told how much the feelings of the audience were interested in her favor. Encouraged by the enthusiasm manifested, she exerted all her energies to the utmost, and achieved a success in the role of Cataina, that throws into the shade the somesirs of all the other vocalists who have preceded her in the same part. Not the least elements of her success were the playfulness and dramatic force which she infused into the role, and the dignity and majesty which, in despite of her petite figure, she displayed on assuming her queenly attitude. Few seeing her in this part could fail of being struck with the marked resemblance which she bears to Queen Victoria—aided as the likeness was by a studied similarity of costume.

The opera was beautifully put upon the stage, and the choruses, as usual, betrayed evidence of careful discipline. Our space will not permit us to dwell upon displayed her powers to most advantage. Suffice it to say that the part, from beginning to end, was ex-quisitely rendered, and that it was admirably supby Messrs. Harrison and Borrani. The finale, in which Miss Pyne introduced Rodde's celebrated varie. tions, was one of the most extraordinary efforts of vocalization that it has ever been our good fortune to hear.
It drew down a perfect tempest of applause, the entire handkerchiefs, whilst the occupants of the upper tier greeted the fair singer with three rounds of cheers. Not satisfied with encoring this laborious effort, and on its repetition demonstrating the same boisterous enthusiasm, Miss Pyne was twice called forward after the falling of the curtain, to receive renewed tributes of their admiration. She appeared greatly moved by this unex pected and most gratifying testimony to her merits, which is the more flattering to her from the little effort that had been made by the management to anticipate the public judgment.

After the opera, the members of Dodworth's ba completed the ovations of the evening, by giving the fair beneficiaire a serenade at her residence in Fourth street.

The Ovster Panie

The following note from Dr. Chilton, will tend to allay the excitement and anxiety of oyster eaters:-

the excitement and anxiety of oyster eaters:—

The unusual excitement which now prevails against the use of oysters, as an article of food, has led me to make a careful investigation of the subject, with a view of determining if possible, by a chemical examination or otherwise, whether there is or is not reason to suppose fithat any peculiarity exists in those now brought to our markets.

For this purpose I obtained a quantity of each of the principal kinds, and have submitted them to numerous chemical and microscopical tests, but have not detected anything whatever unusual in them. I therefore feel no hesitation in stating it as my belief, that the oysters now brought fresh to our markets, and sold by the respectable dealers, are as innocent and wholesome an article of food now, as at any other season. It is not an unusual circumstance that oysters and other shelf fish, when eaten after having been kept long during the warm season, will produce serious illness, resembling cholers, but no such ill effect would be likely to arise when they are received fresh from our waters.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
New York, Oct. 28, 1854. Chemist.

[From the Washington Sentinel, Oct. 28.]

New York, Oct. 28, 1834. Chemist.

[From the Washington Sentinel, Oct. 28.]

OTSTEES—THE CAUSE OF DIRECT.

Ever since the cyster season commenced, we have heard of cases of severe, and in some instances of fatal sickness, that were attributed to them. Knowing that there was a prevailing tendency to cholera and kindred disorders, we were rather disposed to attribute the sickness to that prevalent tendency, than to any particular kind of food. There is no more wholesome or delightful food than good cysters, and most persons who have once eaten them can readily detect such as are unsound.

But the opinion is spreading far and wide, that the cysters of the present season have something particularly poisonous in them, and the general concurrence in this opinion is pretty strong evidence of its correctness. In this city it cannot be doubted that many cases of severe sickness and that several deaths have been caused by cysters that had all the ordinary indications of being sound.

In Baltimore, Alexandria and Course of the caused in Baltimore, Alexandria and Course of the contractions.

In Baltimore, Alexandria, and Georgelown, we hear the same complaints. We have heard from experienced oystermen that they are not wholesome after a protract-ed drought, and it may be that the result now apparent everywhere, has been brought about by the present dry spell. Whilst the dealers in cysters must incur heavy losses by the general abandonment of this food, yet it is better that their revenues should be abridged than that sickness and death should prevail in the community. We would, therefore, earnestly advise against any indul-gence in this food for the present.

Superior Court.—General Term.
Present, all the Judges.
DECISIONS—OCT. 28.—Henry A. Meyer vs. Charles Gerding.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.
Edward Cobb vs. Juseph J. West.—Report set aside, new trial ordered—costs to abide event.
Oliver Beirne vs. Claudius Dord.—Judgment affirmed with costs.
Samuel Purple vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Judgment sfirmed with costs.

The Mayor de. vs. Peter Stuyvesant.—Orders of Special term affirmed, with costs.

Marcus L. Beirne vs. Joshua Lippencott.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nicholas Cottrell vs. Henry Conklin.—New trial grant-

ed on terms.

William Edgar vs. Denald Bannerman. - Judgment

LOSS OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION.

A meeting of the members of the bar was called for yesterday, at one o'clock, to give some suitable expres-sion of their feelings respecting the certain loss of one of its members, Mr. Woodruff, and the apprehension of the fearful death of three others, by the calamity which has

efallen the steamship Arctic.

Cwing to the insufficient publication of the notice for he meeting the attendance was miserably small; for, had it been generally known, there are few men in the prefession who would not have attended to pay their the New York bar as are supposed to have perished in

this great disaster.

Among the few gentlemen present were Mesers. John Van Buren, B. F. Butler, L. B. Shepard, District Attorney, Hiram Ketcham, Benj. Galbraith, Fancher, Burrell, Podge, Varnum, &c.

There was no member of the judiciary present On motion of Mr. Dodge, Benj. F. Butler, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. KETCHUM moved that Messrs. Dodge and Varnum be requested to act as secretaries, and then made brief re-marks in relation to the loss of the Arctic. It was a disaster which had been attended with the death of one of the members of the New York bar, and the probable loss of three others. He alluded to Mr. Woodruff, whose death was rendered certain by the testimony of Captain Luce. After passing one night and part of a day on a paddle-box, in the midst of the ocean, he was relieved from his sufferings; but that death which was a relief to aim, caused anguish to his wife, his children and his him, caused anguish to his wife, his children and hisnumerous friends. It had brought sorrow to his brethren of the bar, who knew him favorably to be an
aminable gentleman and a very intelligent hawyer. In
respect to the other gentlemen, although there appeared
to be very little ground fee hope, yet he would not give
up the hope of soring them sgain. The time, therefore,
for taking any action in regard to them he did not believe had yet come. In connection with this melancholy
subject, one idea augusted itself to him, which he had
incorporated in one of the resolutions. It seemed to him
that it they should ever be called upon to act upon the
sad intelligence of the loss of all their brethren of the
legal profession, they could hardly pass over the disaster
which had been attended with such melancholy consequences. He considered it desirable that a committee
should be appointed, with instructions to report upon
the cause of the disaster. If r. Ketchum, at the condusion of his remarks, read the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That this meeting have received with deep
regret the tidings of the death of one of their highly
extermed brethren, Samuel M. Woodruff, Eq., on the
28th day of September last, at sea, from the wreck of
the steamer Arctic.

Resolved, That a copy of the deceased, and will wear the
usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the flove resolutions, au numerous friends. It had brought sorrow to his bre-

The steamer Arctic.

Resolved, That we warmly sympathize with the family and personal friends of the deceased, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the shove resolutions, and thenticated by the officers of the meeting, be sunt to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That in view of the probable loss of our brethren, Edward Samiford, Abner Benedict, and Henry Austin Brady, Esqrs., a committee of five members of the Bar be appointed to ascertain, if possible, the fate of these gentlemen, and report to a future meeting of the Bar, to be called by the committee, and that said committee have power to fill vacancies in their number. Resolved, That if said committee should ascertain that the gentlemen named in the last resolution, or any of them, are lost, they be instructed to report their opinion upon the disaster which caused the loss of our exteemed brethren, if in their judgment justice to the memory of the departed, and respect for the conservative principles of maritime law, require it.

Mr. Kenchum moved the adoption of these resolutions, and the Chairman announced that they were open to discussion. He asked, was it the pleasure of the meeting to take up the resolutions together or separately.

Mr. Sankat—Separately. The first resolution was then adopted on motion of Mr. Sankay.

The Chairmain, (Mr. B. F. Herese,) then said that he had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruf when he resided in the city of Albany. He had learned then to exteen him as a gentleman of the strictest, integrity, and as an industrious, and although then but in the commencement of his career, a most successful lawyer. I have also had, he continued, the pleasure of this acquaintance during his residence in this city, and the promise of his youth was falfilled in the career of his manhood. He was not often, perhaps, brought before the public in the execting debates of the equally useful and important labors of the office, and in these labors, as well as in every other department

At the conclusion of Mr. Butler's remarks, all the resolutions with the exception of the last, were adopted.
On the fourth, Mr. Sanxay spoke substantially as follows:—Those gentlemen members of the last profession tar, it becomes others more intimately acquainted with him tham I am to speak. Of Mr. Benedict, my acquaint ance with him enables me to say that, as an honest and highly honorable man be proposed to say that, as an honest and highly honorable man be proposed.

ance with him enables me to say that, as an honest and highly honorable man, he, perhaps, had no superior among the members of the New York bar.

Mr. VARNUM made a few brief remarks, expressing the hope that Mr. Sandford and the others who were thought to be lost had been saved.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN opposed the last resolution, which he regarded as entirely out of place in connection with the others. The meeting had been called for the purpose of expressing their regret at the loss which the bar of New York had sustained by the recent disaster, and not to investigate the cause of it.

Mr. SANKAY also opposed the resolution.

Mr. DODUR hoped that it would not pass. The District Attorney had the matter in charge, and the proper thing for them to do was to furnish whatever information they might obtain in a legal way.

Mr. KERCHUM, in reply, thought that the cause of this calamity should be scrutinized to the last thread. He did not know, though it seemed to be assumed, that censure would fail on any one; if it did so happen, the members of the bar would have an opportunity of being heard in opposition to it. But it should be scrutinized. He knew this, and every member of the community knew it, that in the noonday, in a calm sea, and with four hours to prepare for the impending calamity, not a woman—not a child—not a man out of the four members of their profession, had been saved. Let, then, a committee of the members of the bar be appointed to invaswoman—not a child—not a man out of the four members of their profession, had been saved. Let, then, a committee of the members of the bar be appointed to investigate the cause of this disaster, which has shed such a gloom upon their profession and upon the whole community.

nity.
Mr. H. S. Dodge hoped his learned friend would act
upon the suggestion of Mr. Van Buren, and withdraw the

Mr. H. S. DODGE hoped his learned friend would act upon the suggestion of Mr. Van Buren, and withdraw the last resolution for the present.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN thought it desirable that an investigation should be made, to inquire whether it was by culpability, imbecility, or through misfortune the fate of the Arctic was occasioned.

Mr. J. BONNELL, Jr., moved that the last of the series of resolutions be laid upon the table. Carried.

The Chairman then named the following gentlemena as members of the committee:—Messrs. Ketchym, Wood, Van Buren, Cutting and Lott.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the committee.

TELEGRAPHIC. THE FATE OF YOUNG HOLLAND. Washington, Oct. 28, 1854.
The Globe contains a short and interesting letter from Mr. Dorian, the third officer of the Arctic, to Mr. Hol-

land, the father of young Holland. Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Captain Comstock, sailed at noon REWARD OF MERIT—PRISERTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. ISAAC LUDLOW, OF THE BARK MONMOUTE.—The sgent of Lloyds, London, yesterday hung up on the bulletin of the Merchants' Exchange a splendidly prepared hind of diploma to Capt. Isaac Ludlow, in a neat gilt

frame. It reads about as follows:-Presented to Capt. Isaac Ludlow, of the American bark
Monmouth, for the rescue of the crew and passengers of
the ship Meridian, bound from London to Sydney, New
South Wales, wrecked on Amsterdam Island, August 24,
1853. (Signed) THOMAS BARKING, President.
GEORGE HALSTEAD, Secretary.

THE WEEK OF THE BRIG ADELS, AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES —We have already published the fact of the brig Adele, of and from Philadelphia for St. Kitts, having been fallen in with abandoned. The following particuone seaman, is given by a correspondent of the Commer

one seaman, is given by a correspondent of the Commercial Adecritier:—

ASPINWALL, Oct. 16, 1864.

The brig Alvaro, Capt. O'Brien, sailed from New York on the 13th ult., bound to Aspinwall. When in latitude 26 deg. 12 min. N., Capt. O'Brien discovered a wreck about four miles distant, and thinking he saw some person on the wreck waving a hat, he immediately bore down toward it. The wind at the time being very light and variable, and night coming on, he thought he heard three distinct knecks, as if a person was striking something hellow. He instantly took a large piece of rope (it being dark at the time,) and struck three times on the bulwarks of his own vessel, and listening, could hear the same noise as he heard before. At eight o'clock that night he came close to the wreck and inalled, and was answered by a feeble voice asking to come on board. He immediately lowered his boat, and took from the wreck George Touro, an Italian by birth, whose family reside in Philadelphia. The poor fellow had crawled to the cabin and got an empty barrel, and with a belaying pin was striking on its head, which made the sounds Captain O'-Brien had beard. Touro stated that on the 22d of August the brig Adels, Captain Lewis, sailed from Philadelphia with a cargo for St. Kitts, having on board ning persons, including a young man as passenger; that on the 3d of September they encountered a terride hurricane which hasted eighteen hours; that both masta were carried away close to the deck, with yards, sails, rigging.